## PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

2002-151349

(43) Date of publication of application: 24.05.2002

(51)Int.Cl.

HO1G 4/30

H01G 4/12

(21)Application number: 2000-346215

(71)Applicant : TDK CORP

(22)Date of filing:

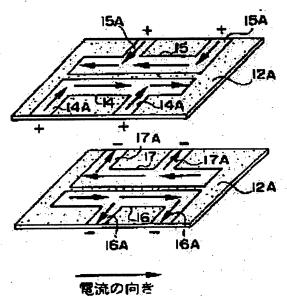
14.11.2000

(72)Inventor: TOGASHI MASAAKI

## (54) LAMINATED ELECTRONIC COMPONENT

## (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To enable a laminated electronic component to be made with lower ESL. SOLUTION: Plane internal electrodes 14 and 15 are arranged in the same plane, extending in parallel. Plane inner electrodes 16 and 17 are arranged in the same plane, so as to extend in parallel below the inner electrodes 14 and 15 separated from each other by a ceramic layer 12A. Leaders 14A and 14A, 15A and 15A, 16A and 16A, and 17A and 17A are provided to the internal electrodes 14, 15, 16, and 17 respectively.



#### LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

22.07.2003

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

Copyright (C); 1998,2003 Japan Patent Office

#### \* NOTICES \*

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

#### **CLAIMS**

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Laminating mold electronic parts characterized by having a dielectric element assembly formed by carrying out the laminating of the dielectric layer, and the drawer section to which it is arranged so that it may extend together with mutual in the same plane in a dielectric element assembly, and current may flow to hard flow mutually, and which is pulled out from an internal electrode toward an internal electrode of a pair, and which the side of a dielectric element assembly at least.

[Claim 2] Laminating mold electronic parts according to claim 1 characterized by having arranged an internal electrode, respectively so that two or more arrangement of the internal electrode may be carried out in the thickness direction of a dielectric element assembly and current may flow to reverse sense mutually among these internal electrodes that adjoin each other through a dielectric layer, respectively, being separated by dielectric layer.

[Claim 3] Claim 1 characterized by connecting with an internal electrode with which the terminal electrodes with which two or more terminal electrodes by which the drawer section pulled out toward which the side of a dielectric element assembly is connected to any of two or more internal electrodes through those with two or more and these drawer sections, respectively are prepared in the same side of a dielectric element assembly, and which they adjoin in the same side differ mutually, or laminating mold electronic parts according to claim 2.

[Translation done.]

### \* NOTICES \*

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

## **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] This invention relates to the laminating mold electronic parts which reduced the equivalence serial inductance (ESL) further, especially is suitable for a manyitems child type multilayer capacitor.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, the capacitor as a kind of electronic parts is used broadly, and the laminating ceramic chip capacitor which turned low ESL also among capacitors corresponding to the clock frequency of LSI, such as CPU, is used in the power circuit of LSI. Here, the appearance of the many-items child type capacitor 110 of this former which turned low ESL is shown in <u>drawing 11</u>, and the conventional laminating ceramic chip capacitor is explained below based on this conventional example.

[0003] The main part portion of the many-items child type capacitor 110 shown in this <u>drawing 11</u> is constituted by the layered product 112 of a rectangular parallelepiped configuration, and electrostatic capacity is obtained according to the ceramic base which forms this layered product 112. And what is shown in <u>drawing 12</u> as a internal structure of this many-items child type capacitor 110 can be considered. That is, it considers as the structure where two internal electrodes 114 and 116 overlap through a ceramic base so that electrostatic capacity may be obtained. Furthermore, this internal electrode 114 has drawer section 114A pulled out two [ at a time ] by two sides which counter mutual [ of the four sides which a layered product 112 has ], respectively, and the internal electrode 116 has drawer section 116A pulled out two [ at a time ] by the two same sides as drawer section 114A having been pulled out, respectively.

[0004] That is, drawer section 114A and every a total of four drawer section 116A will exist, respectively. And in this conventional example, the terminal electrode 118 connected with drawer section 114A and the terminal electrode 120 connected with drawer section 116A adjoin each other, respectively, and is installed in two side 112A of the many-items child type capacitor 110 which shows polarity to drawing 11, considering as reverse by turns.

[0005] Since the polarity of the adjacent drawer sections 114A and 116A comes to differ as the above result, the magnetic flux generated according to the high frequency current which flows in from the terminal electrodes 118 and 120 is mutually negated by these next door \*\*\*\* drawer section 114A and 116A, and ESL is reduced. In addition, JP,11-144996,A, the United States Patent official report USP No. 5880925, etc. are known as an official report which indicated the technology about these manyitems child type multilayer capacitors.

[0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In connection with on the other hand the clock frequency of LSI, such as CPU, turning into still higher frequency like recent years, much more low ESL-ization came to be required from electronic parts, such as a capacitor. Since an equivalence serial inductance is large, it has stopped consequently, being suitable for use, even if it is the conventional capacitor which

turned low ESL. This invention aims at offering the laminating mold electronic parts with which much more low ESL-ization was attained in consideration of the above-mentioned fact. [0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Laminating mold electronic parts by claim 1 are characterized by having a dielectric element assembly formed by carrying out the laminating of the dielectric layer, and the drawer section to which it is arranged so that it may extend together with mutual in the same plane in a dielectric element assembly, and current may flow to hard flow mutually and which is pulled out from an internal electrode toward an internal electrode of a pair, and which the side of a dielectric element assembly at least.

[0008] According to the laminating mold electronic parts concerning claim 1, it is arranged so that an internal electrode of a pair may be prolonged together with mutual at least in the same plane in a dielectric element assembly formed by carrying out the laminating of the dielectric layer. Moreover, the drawer section is pulled out from an internal electrode toward which the side of a dielectric element assembly. That is, since an internal electrode of a pair is arranged together with mutual at least in the same plane in a dielectric element assembly, as for laminating mold electronic parts concerning this claim, current may come to flow to hard flow mutually among these internal electrodes in the case of energization to these laminating mold electronic parts. Each other is offset so that magnetic flux generated according to high frequency current which flows to an internal electrode may negate each other in connection with this, and an equivalence serial inductance is reduced by lessening a parasitism inductance which the laminating mold electronic parts itself have.

[0009] According to the laminating mold electronic parts concerning claim 2, being separated by dielectric layer other than the same configuration as laminating mold electronic parts of claim 1, it has a configuration of having arranged an internal electrode, respectively so that two or more arrangement of the internal electrode may be carried out in the thickness direction of a dielectric element assembly and current may flow to reverse sense mutually among these internal electrodes that adjoin each other through a dielectric layer, respectively. Therefore, it is used as an electrode of a capacitor arranged at juxtaposition, an internal electrode of the upper and lower sides which adjoin each other through a dielectric layer countering mutually, and since a direction where current flows also among these internal electrodes becomes reverse, an equivalence serial inductance comes to be reduced further.

[0010] According to the laminating mold electronic parts concerning claim 3, besides the same configuration as laminating mold electronic parts of claim 1 and claim 2. The drawer section pulled out toward which the side of a dielectric element assembly. Those with two or more, Two or more terminal electrodes connected for any of two or more internal electrodes being through these drawer sections, respectively are prepared in the same side of a dielectric element assembly, and the terminal electrodes which adjoin each other in the same side have a configuration of connecting with an internal electrode

which is mutually different.
[0011] Therefore, since the terminal electrodes which adjoin each other in the same side of a dielectric element assembly are connected to a mutually different internal electrode, current may come to be passed in a form where the polarity of an adjacent terminal electrode differs mutually and becomes a positive negative electrode one by one by turns in the case of energization to laminating mold electronic parts concerning this claim. Consequently, magnetic flux generated in two or more drawer sections, respectively negates each other according to current which flows mutually at drawer circles at reverse sense, and an effect of reducing an equivalence serial inductance of claim 1 comes to arise much more certainly.

[0012]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of operation of the laminating mold electronic parts concerning this invention is explained based on a drawing. The many-items child type multilayer capacitor 10 of the array mold which is the laminating mold electronic parts concerning the gestalt of operation of the 1st of this invention is shown in drawing 3 from drawing 1. As shown in these drawings, the many-items child type multilayer capacitor 10 is constituted by making into the principal part the dielectric element assembly 12 which is a sintered compact of the shape of a rectangular

parallelepiped acquired by calcinating the layered product which carried out two or more sheet

laminating of the ceramic green sheet.

[0013] In the predetermined height location in this dielectric element assembly 12 shown in drawing 1. The internal electrode 14 and internal electrode 15 which were formed in the shape of a field, respectively are arranged so that it may extend together with mutual in the same plane. The internal electrode 16 and internal electrode 17 which were formed in the shape of a field, respectively as well as the portion of the lower part of these internal electrodes 14 and 15 which separated ceramic layer 12A used as a dielectric layer into the dielectric element assembly 12 are arranged so that it may extend together with mutual in the same plane.

[0014] That is, an internal electrode 16 is arranged directly under the internal electrode 14 separated by ceramic layer 12A, the internal electrode 17 is arranged directly under the internal electrode 15 separated by ceramic layer 12A, and it has the form where the internal electrode has been arranged two sheets at a time in the thickness direction of the dielectric element assembly 12, respectively. And while the internal electrode 14 and internal electrode 15 within the same side, similarly between the internal electrode 16 within the same side, and an internal electrode 17, the slit-like crevice exists, respectively. [0015] Moreover, as shown in drawing 3, two drawers sections 14A is formed in the internal electrode 14 by an electrode being pulled out two places at a time toward side 12B of the dielectric element assembly 12, respectively from the near side of an internal electrode 14, and two drawers sections 15A is formed in the internal electrode 15 by an electrode being pulled out two places at a time toward side 12B of the dielectric element assembly 12, respectively from the back side of an internal electrode 15. [0016] Furthermore, two drawers sections 16A is formed in the internal electrode 16 by an electrode being pulled out two places at a time toward side 12B of the dielectric element assembly 12, respectively from the near side of an internal electrode 16, and two drawers sections 17A is formed in the internal electrode 17 by an electrode being pulled out two places at a time toward side 12B of the dielectric element assembly 12, respectively from the back side of an internal electrode 17. [0017] However, two drawers sections 16A of an internal electrode 16 Although arranged at two drawer

section 14A and the regular intervals of an internal electrode 14, the cash-drawer location has shifted, and drawer section 17A which is two of internal electrodes 17 Although arranged at two drawer section 15A and the regular intervals of an internal electrode 15, the cash-drawer location has shifted, and the drawer sections pulled out toward the same side 12B are located, without lapping mutually. As mentioned above, it is pulled out from internal electrodes 14-17 in the location where every two drawer portions [ a total of eight ] do not lap mutually to the drawer sections 14A-17A, respectively. [0018] And it follows on being located without drawer section 14A of an internal electrode 14 and drawer section 16A of an internal electrode 16 lapping mutually in the near side of drawing 3 of these internal electrodes 14 and 16. Two terminal electrodes 23 connected to two drawers sections 16A of two terminal electrodes 21 connected to two drawers sections 14A of an internal electrode 14, respectively and an internal electrode 16, respectively are arranged at side 12B of the near side of the dielectric element assembly 12, respectively, as shown in drawing 2. Therefore, these terminal electrodes 21 and 23 are arranged in the form by which sequential connection is made at side 12B of the near side of the dielectric element assembly 12 at the adjacent terminal electrode 21 and the internal electrodes 14 and 16 with which 23 comrades differ mutually, and the adjacent terminal electrode 21 and 23 adjacent comrades become usable with the polarity of reverse mutually.

[0019] Furthermore, it follows on being located without drawer section 15A of an internal electrode 15 and drawer section 17A of an internal electrode 17 lapping mutually in the back side of <u>drawing 3</u> of these internal electrodes 15 and 17. Two terminal electrodes 24 connected to two drawers sections 17A of two terminal electrodes 22 connected to two drawers sections 15A of an internal electrode 15, respectively and an internal electrode 17, respectively are arranged at side 12B by the side of the back of the dielectric element assembly 12, respectively, as shown in <u>drawing 2</u>. Therefore, these terminal electrodes 22 and 24 are arranged in the form by which sequential connection is made at side 12B by the side of the back of the dielectric element assembly 12 at the adjacent terminal electrode 22 and the internal electrodes 15 and 17 with which 24 comrades differ mutually, and the adjacent terminal

electrode 22 and 24 adjacent comrades become usable with the polarity of reverse mutually. [0020] As mentioned above, with the gestalt of this operation, each internal electrodes 14-17 turn into an electrode of a capacitor, and while the terminal electrodes 21 and 22 in every other one of the terminal electrodes 21-24 arranged at side 12B are connected to the electrode of CPU, these next door \*\*\*\* terminal electrodes are mutually used with the polarity of reverse so that the terminal electrodes 23 and 24 in every other one may be connected to the earth side.

[0021] And when used in this way, current comes to flow to hard flow mutually between the internal electrode 14 of these pairs, and 15, and between the internal electrode 16 of a pair, and 17. That is, although current flows in the direction in which an internal electrode is prolonged, as the arrow head of drawing 3 shows, in internal electrodes 14 and 16, current flows toward right-hand side, and current flows toward left-hand side in internal electrodes 15 and 17.

[0022] Next, an operation of the many-items child type multilayer capacitor 10 concerning the gestalt of this operation is explained. While being arranged so that the internal electrodes 14 and 15 of a pair may be prolonged together with mutual in the same plane in the dielectric element assembly 12 formed by carrying out the laminating of the dielectric layers, such as a ceramic, it is arranged so that the internal electrodes 16 and 17 of a pair may similarly be prolonged together with mutual. Furthermore, two or more drawer sections 14A-17A are pulled out from these internal electrodes 14-17 toward side 12B of the dielectric element assembly 12, respectively. For this reason, let it be the electrode of the capacitor arranged at juxtaposition, the internal electrode of the upper and lower sides which adjoin each other through ceramic layer 12A countering mutually.

[0023] Furthermore, a total of four terminal electrodes 21 and 23 separately connected to two internal electrodes 14 and 16 through every two drawer sections 14A and 16A is prepared in the same side 12B of the dielectric element assembly 12. Moreover, a total of four terminal electrodes 22 and 24 separately connected to two internal electrodes 15 and 17 through every two drawer sections 15A and 17A is prepared in the same side 12B of the dielectric element assembly 12.

[0024] That is, in the many-items child type multilayer capacitor 10 concerning the gestalt of this operation, while the internal electrodes 14 and 15 of a pair are arranged together with mutual in the same plane in the dielectric element assembly 12, similarly the internal electrodes 16 and 17 of a pair are arranged together with mutual in the same plane. And in connection with passing current with the same polarity as the internal electrode within the same plane to this many-items child type multilayer capacitor 10 in the case of energization, as the arrow head of drawing 3 shows, current may come to flow to hard flow mutually between these internal electrodes 14 and 15 and between an internal electrode 16 and 17. As mentioned above, an equivalence serial inductance is reduced by lessening the parasitism inductance which each other is offset by the high frequency current which flows to internal electrodes 14-17 so that the magnetic flux generated, respectively with the internal electrode of the pair located in the same plane in the dielectric element assembly 12 may negate each other, and many-items child type multilayer capacitor 10 the very thing has according to it.

[0025] Furthermore, with the many-items child type multilayer capacitor 10 concerning the gestalt of this operation, since the terminal electrodes which adjoin each other within the same side 12B of the dielectric element assembly 12 are connected to a mutually different internal electrode, current may come to flow in the form where the polarity of the terminal electrode which adjoins each other in the case of energization differs mutually, and becomes a positive negative electrode one by one by turns. Consequently, the magnetic flux generated, respectively in two or more drawer sections 14A-17A negates each other according to the current which flows in drawer section 14A - 17A mutually at the reverse sense, and the effect of reducing an equivalence serial inductance comes to increase further. [0026] Next, the gestalt of operation of the 2nd of the laminating mold electronic parts concerning this invention is explained based on drawing 6 from drawing 4. In addition, the same sign is given to the same member as the member explained with the gestalt of the 1st operation, and the duplicate explanation is omitted. As shown in drawing 4, in the predetermined height location in the dielectric element assembly 12 of the gestalt of this operation. The internal electrode 31 and internal electrode 32 which were formed in the shape of a field, respectively are arranged so that it may extend together with

mutual in the same plane. The internal electrode 33 and internal electrode 34 which were formed in the shape of a field, respectively as well as the portion of the lower part of these internal electrodes 31 and 32 which separated ceramic layer 12A in the dielectric element assembly 12 are arranged so that it may extend together with mutual in the same plane.

[0027] Furthermore, it is arranged so that the internal electrode 37 which is arranged so that the internal electrode 35 formed in the shape of a field, respectively as well as the portion of the lower part of these internal electrodes 33 and 34 that separated ceramic layer 12A, and an internal electrode 36 may be prolonged together with mutual in the same plane, and was formed in the shape of a field, respectively as well as the portion of the lower part of these internal electrodes 35 and 36, and an internal electrode 38 may be prolonged together with mutual in the same plane. That is, with the gestalt of this operation,

has the structure of having a total of every two internal electrodes [ eight ].

[0028] On the other hand, as shown in drawing 6, one drawer section 31A is formed in the internal electrode 31 by an electrode being pulled out toward side 12B of the dielectric element assembly 12 from the left end section of the near side of an internal electrode 31, and one drawer section 32A is formed in the internal electrode 32 by an electrode being pulled out toward side 12B of the dielectric element assembly 12 from the left-leaning portion by the side of the back of an internal electrode 32. Moreover, one drawer section 33A is formed in the internal electrode 33 by an electrode being pulled out toward side 12B of the dielectric element assembly 12 from the left-leaning portion of the near side of an internal electrode 33, and one drawer section 34A is formed in the internal electrode 34 by an electrode being pulled out toward side 12B of the dielectric element assembly 12 from the left end section by the side of the back of an internal electrode 34.

[0029] On the other hand, one drawer section 35A is formed in the internal electrode 35 by an electrode being pulled out toward side 12B of the dielectric element assembly 12 from the conservative portion of the near side of an internal electrode 35, and one drawer section 36A is formed in the internal electrode 36 by an electrode being pulled out toward side 12B of the dielectric element assembly 12 from the right edge by the side of the back of an internal electrode 36. Moreover, one drawer section 37A is formed in the internal electrode 37 by an electrode being pulled out toward side 12B of the dielectric element assembly 12 from the right edge of the near side of an internal electrode 37, and one drawer section 38A is formed in the internal electrode 38 by an electrode being pulled out toward side 12B of the dielectric element assembly 12 from the conservative portion by the side of the back of an internal electrode 38. [0030] Furthermore, the terminal electrode 41 connected to drawer section 31A, the terminal electrode 43 connected to drawer section 33A, the terminal electrode 45 connected to drawer section 35A, and the terminal electrode 47 connected to drawer section 37A are arranged sequentially from the left at side 12B of the near side of the dielectric element assembly 12 shown in drawing 5. Moreover, the terminal electrode 44 connected to drawer section 34A, the terminal electrode 42 connected to drawer section 32A, the terminal electrode 48 connected to drawer section 38A, and the terminal electrode 46 connected to drawer section 36A are arranged sequentially from the left at side 12B by the side of the back of the dielectric element assembly 12.

[0031] As mentioned above, while the terminal electrodes 41, 45, 44, and 48 in every other one of the terminal electrodes 41-48 arranged with the gestalt of this operation at side 12B by each internal electrodes 31-38 turning into an electrode of a capacitor are connected to the electrode of CPU These next door \*\*\*\* terminal electrodes are mutually used with the polarity of reverse so that the terminal electrodes 42, 46, 43, and 47 in every other one may be connected to the earth side.

[0032] Consequently, although the internal electrodes within the same plane had become the form used by the like pole with the gestalt of the 1st operation, the internal electrodes within the same plane become the form used in a unlike pole with the gestalt of this operation. And when used in this way, current comes to flow to hard flow mutually between the internal electrode 33 of a pair, and 34 between the internal electrode 31 of a pair, and 32 between the internal electrode 35 of a pair, and 36, and between the internal electrode 37 of a pair, and 38.

[0033] When the internal electrodes 33 and 37 in every other one turn into for example, - pole while the internal electrodes 31 and 35 in every other one of the internal electrodes 31, 33, 35, and 37 arranged

along the thickness direction by the near side of the dielectric element assembly 12, respectively turn into for example, + pole in connection with this, being separated by ceramic layer 12A, current will flow like the sense shown by the arrow head of <u>drawing 6</u>.

[0034] When the internal electrodes 32 and 36 in every other one turn into for example, - pole while the internal electrodes 34 and 38 in every other one of the internal electrodes 32, 34, 36, and 38 arranged along the thickness direction by the back side of the dielectric element assembly 12, respectively turn into for example, + pole, being similarly separated by ceramic layer 12A, current will flow like the sense shown by the arrow head of drawing 6. That is, with the gestalt of this operation, it has the form where current flows to the reverse sense mutually between the internal electrodes of the upper and lower sides which adjoin each other through ceramic layer 12A.

[0035] According to the high frequency current which flows to internal electrodes 31-38 so that the magnetic flux generated in the internal electrode of a pair in the same plane in the dielectric element assembly 12 the above result may negate each other each other is not only offset, but Since the direction where current flows becomes reverse mutually also between the internal electrodes of the upper and lower sides which adjoin each other through ceramic layer 12A An equivalence serial inductance is further reduced by each other being offset so that magnetic flux may negate each other, and lessening the parasitism inductance which many-items child type multilayer capacitor 10 the very thing has. [0036] Furthermore, also with the many items child type multilayer capacitor 10 concerning the gestalt of this operation, since the terminal electrodes which adjoin each other within the same side 12B of the dielectric element assembly 12 be connect to a mutually different internal electrode, the magnetic flux generate, respectively in two or more drawer sections 31A-38A negate each other to the reverse sense mutually according to the current which flow in drawer section 31A - 38A, and an equivalence serial inductance be reduce.

[0037] Next, the gestalt of operation of the 3rd of the laminating mold electronic parts concerning this invention is explained based on drawing 7 and drawing 8. In addition, the same sign is given to the same member as the member explained with the gestalt of the 1st operation, and the gestalt of the 2nd operation, and the duplicate explanation is omitted. As shown in drawing 8, with the gestalt of this operation, eight internal electrodes from the internal electrode 31 of the gestalt of the 2nd operation to an internal electrode 38 are similarly arranged, although sequence differs. Moreover, internal electrodes 51 and 52 are arranged so that it may extend together with mutual to the internal electrode 33 and 34 up side, internal electrodes 53 and 54 are arranged so that it may extend together with mutual to the internal electrode 37 and 38 down side, and it has the structure of having a total of 12 internal electrodes. [0038] And drawer section 52A pulled out by left-hand side is formed in the internal electrode 52, and the terminal electrode 55 connected to this drawer section 52A is arranged at side 12C on the left-hand side of the dielectric element assembly 12 shown in drawing 7 corresponding to this. Moreover, drawer section 51A pulled out toward side 12B of the dielectric element assembly 12 from the left end section of a near side is formed in the internal electrode 51, and this drawer section 51A is connected to the terminal electrode 41 by side 12B of the near side of the dielectric element assembly 12 shown in drawing 7 corresponding to this.

[0039] Furthermore, drawer section 53A pulled out by right-hand side is formed in the internal electrode 53, and the terminal electrode 56 connected to this drawer section 53A is arranged at side 12C on the right-hand side of the dielectric element assembly 12 shown in <u>drawing 7</u> corresponding to this. Moreover, drawer section 54A pulled out toward side 12B of the dielectric element assembly 12 from the right edge by the side of the back is formed in the internal electrode 54, and this drawer section 54A is connected to the terminal electrode 46 by side 12B by the side of the back of the dielectric element assembly 12 shown in <u>drawing 7</u> corresponding to this. And between these internal electrodes 51 and an internal electrode 52 and between the internal electrode 53 and the internal electrode 54, the straight line-like crevice is formed, respectively.

[0040] Therefore, although the operation in which an equivalence serial inductance is reduced like [ the gestalt of this operation ] the gestalt of the 1st operation and the gestalt of the 2nd operation is done so, the terminal electrode of further many in using side 12C on either side, while electrostatic capacity

becomes large can be arranged now only for a part with much number of sheets of an internal electrode, and space-saving-ization will be attained.

[0041] Next, the gestalt of operation of the 4th of the laminating mold electronic parts concerning this invention is explained based on <u>drawing 9</u>. In addition, the same sign is given to the same member as the member explained with the gestalt of the 1st operation, and the gestalt of the 2nd operation, and the duplicate explanation is omitted. Although it has eight internal electrodes to internal electrodes 31-38 like the gestalt of the 2nd operation with the gestalt of this operation as shown in <u>drawing 9</u>, the location of the drawer section of internal electrodes 32, 34, 36, and 38 differs from the gestalt of the 2nd operation.

[0042] That is, it is pulled out toward side 12B of the dielectric element assembly 12 from the left-leaning portion by the side of the back so that drawer section 32A of an internal electrode 32 may be doubled with the location of drawer section 31A of an internal electrode 31, it may be pulled out toward side 12B of the dielectric element assembly 12 from the left end section by the side of the back and drawer section 34A of an internal electrode 34 may be doubled with the location of drawer section 33A of an internal electrode 33. Moreover, it is pulled out toward side 12B of the dielectric element assembly 12 from the right edge by the side of the back so that drawer section 36A of an internal electrode 36 may be doubled with the location of drawer section 35A of an internal electrode 35, it may be pulled out toward side 12B of the dielectric element assembly 12 from the conservative portion by the side of the back and drawer section 38A of an internal electrode 38 may be doubled with the location of drawer section 37A of an internal electrode 37.

[0043] And eight terminal electrodes connected to the drawer sections 31A-38A of these internal electrodes 31-38, respectively will be arranged at side 12B by the side of the near side of the dielectric element assembly 12, and the back, respectively. Therefore, although two or more these terminal electrodes are prepared in the same side 12B of the dielectric element assembly 12, they will be connected to the internal electrodes 31-38 with which the terminal electrodes which adjoin each other within the same side 12B differ mutually. From the above structure, the operation in which an equivalence serial inductance is reduced like [ the gestalt of this operation ] the gestalt of the 1st operation and the gestalt of the 2nd operation will be done so.

[0044] Next, the gestalt of operation of the 5th of the laminating mold electronic parts concerning this invention is explained based on <u>drawing 10</u>. In addition, the same sign is given to the same member as the member explained with the gestalt of the 1st operation, and the gestalt of the 2nd operation, and the duplicate explanation is omitted. It differs from the gestalt of the 2nd operation in that internal electrodes 33, 34, 37, and 38 are formed in the shape of a crank with the gestalt of this operation, respectively although it has eight internal electrodes to internal electrodes 31-38 like the gestalt of the 2nd operation as shown in <u>drawing 10</u>.

[0045] And the drawer section prolonged toward side 12B of the near side of the dielectric element assembly 12 is arranged sequentially from the left in order of drawer section 31A of an internal electrode 31, drawer section 33A of an internal electrode 33, drawer section 37A of an internal electrode 37, and drawer section 35A of an internal electrode 35. Moreover, the drawer section prolonged toward side 12B by the side of the back of the dielectric element assembly 12 is arranged sequentially from the right in order of drawer section 32A of an internal electrode 32, drawer section 34A of an internal electrode 34, drawer section 38A of an internal electrode 38, and drawer section 36A of an internal electrode 36.

[0046] Furthermore, eight terminal electrodes connected to the drawer sections 31A-38A of these internal electrodes 31-38, respectively will be arranged at side 12B by the side of the near side of the dielectric element assembly 12, and the back, respectively. Therefore, although two or more these terminal electrodes are prepared in the same side 12B of the dielectric element assembly 12, they will be connected to the internal electrode with which the terminal electrodes which adjoin each other within the same side 12B differ mutually. From the above structure, the operation in which an equivalence serial inductance is reduced like [ the gestalt of this operation ] the gestalt of the 1st operation and the gestalt of the 2nd operation will be done so.

[0047] Next, the result of having performed the trial which compares the equivalence serial inductance value between the many-items child type multilayer capacitor 10 concerning the gestalt of operation and other capacitors is shown below. In addition, the capacitor of the conventional example shown in drawing 11 and drawing 12 which are the many-items child type multilayer capacitor which turned low ESL as other capacitors compared here was examined. On the other hand, the thing of the gestalt of the 1st operation was examined as a many-items child type multilayer capacitor 10 concerning the gestalt of operation. In addition, as for each capacitor used for the trial, electrostatic capacity is set to 1 micro F for example, by 3216 types. 3216 types mean the thing of the magnitude whose width length is 1.6mm in 3.2mm here.

[0048] The equivalence serial inductance of the many-items child type multilayer capacitor 10 applied to the gestalt of the 1st operation to the equivalence serial inductance of the conventional example being 105pH as a result of this trial was 76pH. That is, it was checked that the equivalence serial inductance of the many-items child type multilayer capacitor 10 of the gestalt of operation had become small clearly as compared with the capacitor of the conventional example.

[0049] In addition, although considered as the structure of having the internal electrode of a pair in the same field, in the many-items child type multilayer capacitor 10 concerning the gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation, the number of sheets of the internal electrode within the same field is not limited to these number of sheets, but is good also as much more number of sheets.

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, it becomes possible to offer the laminating mold electronic parts with which much more low ESL-ization was attained.

[Translation done.]

#### \* NOTICES \*

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

## DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the cross section showing the many-items child type multilayer capacitor concerning the gestalt of operation of the 1st of this invention, and is drawing corresponding to the 1-1 view line cross section of drawing 2.

[Drawing 2] It is the perspective diagram showing the many-items child type multilayer capacitor concerning the gestalt of operation of the 1st of this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is the decomposition perspective diagram showing the structure of the internal electrode of the many-items child type multilayer capacitor of the gestalt of the 1st operation.

[Drawing 4] It is the cross section showing the many-items child type multilayer capacitor concerning the gestalt of operation of the 2nd of this invention, and is drawing corresponding to the 4-4 view line cross section of drawing 5.

[Drawing 5] It is the perspective diagram showing the many-items child type multilayer capacitor concerning the gestalt of operation of the 2nd of this invention.

[Drawing 6] It is the decomposition perspective diagram showing the structure of the internal electrode of the many-items child type multilayer capacitor of the gestalt of the 2nd operation.

[Drawing 7] It is the perspective diagram showing the many-items child type multilayer capacitor concerning the gestalt of operation of the 3rd of this invention.

[Drawing 8] It is the decomposition perspective diagram showing the structure of the internal electrode of the many-items child type multilayer capacitor of the gestalt of the 3rd operation.

[Drawing 9] It is the decomposition perspective diagram showing the structure of the internal electrode of the many-items child type multilayer capacitor of the gestalt of the 4th operation.

[Drawing 10] It is the decomposition perspective diagram showing the structure of the internal electrode of the many-items child type multilayer capacitor of the gestalt of the 5th operation.

[Drawing 11] It is the perspective diagram showing the many-items child type multilayer capacitor of the conventional example.

[Drawing 12] It is the decomposition perspective diagram of the many-items child type multilayer capacitor of the conventional example.

[Description of Notations]

10 Many-Items Child Type Multilayer Capacitor

12 Dielectric Element Assembly

12A Ceramic layer

14, 15, 16, 17 Internal electrode

14A, 15A, 16A, 17A Drawer section

21, 22, 23, 24 Terminal electrode

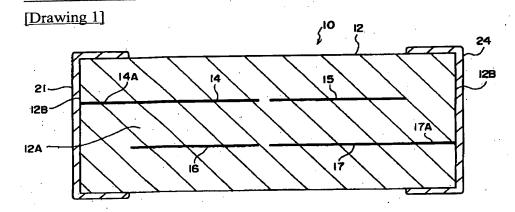
[Translation done.]

## \* NOTICES \*

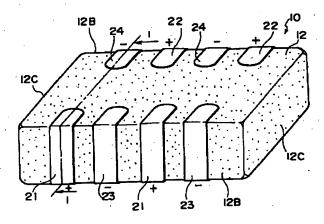
Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

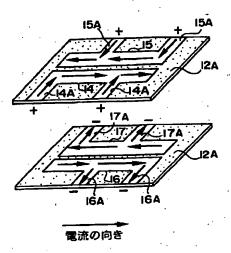
## **DRAWINGS**



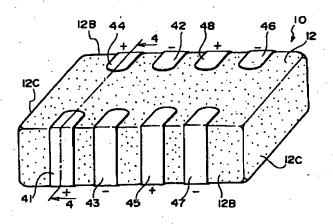
[Drawing 2]



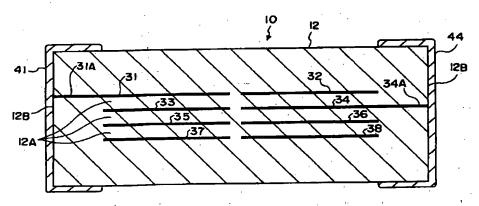
[Drawing 3]



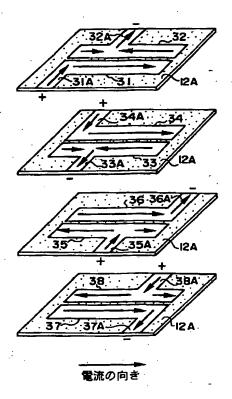
[Drawing 5]



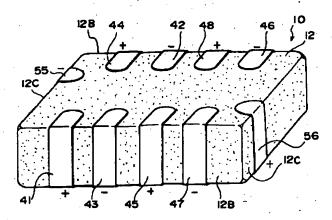
[Drawing 4]



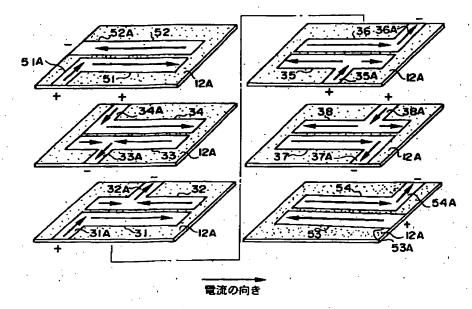
[Drawing 6]



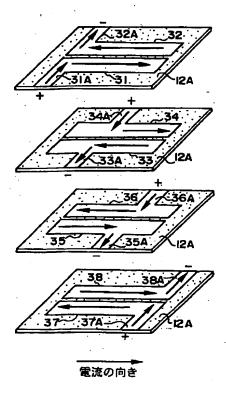
## [Drawing 7]



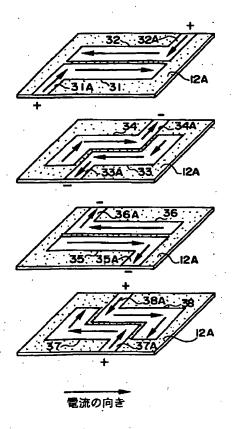
[Drawing 8]



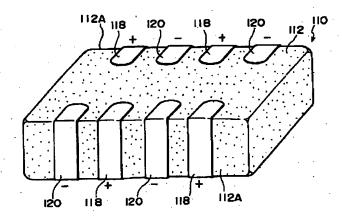
[Drawing 9]



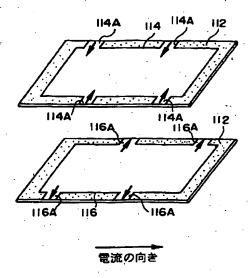
[Drawing 10]



[Drawing 11]



[Drawing 12]



[Translation done.]

(19)日本国特許庁(JP)

# (12)公開特許公報 (A)

(11)特許出願公開番号

特開2002-151349 (P2002-151349A)

(43)公開日 平成14年5月24日(2002.5.24)

(51) Int. C1.7 識別記号 FΙ テ-マコ-ド(参考) H 0 1 G 4/30 301 H 0 1 G 4/30 301 D 5E001 4/12 352 4/12 3 5 2 5E082

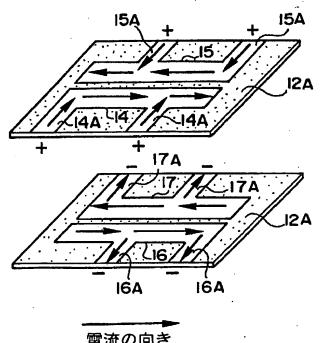
4	審査請求 未請求 請求項の数3	OL	(全9頁)
(21)出願番号	特願2000-346215(P2000-346215)		(71)出願人 000003067 ティーディーケイ株式会社
(22) 出願日	平成12年11月14日(2000.11.14)		東京都中央区日本橋1丁目13番1号 (72)発明者 富樫 正明 東京都中央区日本橋一丁目13番1号 ティ ーディーケイ株式会社内 (74)代理人 100101269 弁理士 飯塚 道夫
			F ターム(参考) 5E001 AB03 AF00 AF06 AJ01 AJ02 5E082 AA01 AB03 BB05 BC14 CC03 CC17 EE35 FG06 FG26 FG54 JJ03 MM22 MM24

#### (54) 【発明の名称】積層型電子部品

### (57) 【要約】

【課題】 より一層の低ESL化を図る。

【解決手段】 それぞれ面状の内部電極14及び内部電 極15が、同一平面内で相互に並んで延びるように配置 される。セラミック層12Aを隔てたこれら内部電極1 4、15の下方の部分に、同じくそれぞれ面状の内部電 極16及び内部電極17が、同一平面内で相互に並んで 延びるように配置される。各内部電極14、15、1 6、17にそれぞれ2つの引出部14A、15A、16 A、17Aが形成される。



電流の向き

2

#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 誘電体層を積層して形成された誘電体素体と、

1

誘電体素体内の同一平面内に相互に並んで延びるように 配置されて電流が相互に逆方向に流れ得る少なくとも一 対の内部電極と、

誘電体素体の何れかの側面に向かって内部電極から引き 出される引出部と、

を有することを特徴とする積層型電子部品。

【請求項2】 誘電体層で隔てられつつそれぞれ誘電体 10 素体の厚み方向に内部電極が複数配置され、

誘電体層を介して隣り合うこれら内部電極間で相互に逆向きに電流が流れ得るように、内部電極をそれぞれ配置したことを特徴とする請求項1に記載の積層型電子部品。

【請求項3】 誘電体素体の何れかの側面に向かって引き出される引出部が複数有り、

これらの引出部を介して複数の内部電極の何れかにそれ ぞれ接続される端子電極が、誘電体素体の同一の側面内 に複数設けられ、

同一の側面内で隣り合う端子電極同士が相互に異なる内 部電極に接続されることを特徴とする請求項1或いは請 求項2記載の積層型電子部品。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

#### [0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、等価直列インダクタンス(ESL)をより一層低減した積層型電子部品に係り、特に多端子型積層コンデンサに好適なものである。

#### [0002]

【従来の技術】従来より、電子部品の一種としてのコンデンサが幅広く用いられており、LSIの電源回路においては、コンデンサの内でもCPU等のLSIの動作周波数に対応して低ESL化された積層セラミックチップコンデンサが用いられるようになっていた。ここで、この従来の低ESL化された多端子型のコンデンサ110の外観を図11に示し、この従来例を基にして以下に従来の積層セラミックチップコンデンサを説明する。

【0003】この図11に示す多端子型コンデンサ110の本体部分は、直方体形状の積層体112により構成40され、この積層体112を形成するセラミック素地によって静電容量が得られるようになっている。そして、この多端子型コンデンサ110の内部構造としては図12に示すものが考えられる。つまり、静電容量が得られるように2つの内部電極114、116がセラミック素地を介して重なり合う構造とされている。さらに、この内部電極114は、積層体112が有する4つの側面の内の相互に対向する2つの側面にそれぞれ2つづつ引き出される引出部114Aを有し、また、内部電極116は、引出部114Aが引き出されたのと同じ2つの側面50

にそれぞれ2つづつ引き出される引出部116Aを有し ている。

【0004】つまり、引出部114A及び引出部116 Aはそれぞれ計4つづつ存在することになる。そして、この従来例では、引出部114Aと接続される端子電極118及び、引出部116Aと接続される端子電極120が、極性を交互に逆とされつつ図11に示す多端子型コンデンサ110の2つの側面112Aにそれぞれ隣り合って、設置されている。

【0005】以上の結果として、隣り合う引出部114A、116Aの極性が異なるようになることから、端子電極118、120から流れ込む高周波電流によって発生する磁束が、これら隣り合う引出部114A、116A同士で互いに打ち消し合わされて、ESLが低減されるようになっている。尚、これらの多端子型積層コンデンサに関する技術を開示した公報として、特開平11-144996号公報及び米国特許公報USP5880925号等が知られている。

#### [0006]

20

【発明が解決しようとする課題】一方、近年のようにCPU等のLSIの動作周波数がより一層高い周波数になるのに伴って、コンデンサ等の電子部品に対して一層の低ESL化が要求されるようになった。この結果、低ESL化された従来のコンデンサであっても、等価直列インダクタンスが大きい為に使用に適さなくなってきた。本発明は上記事実を考慮し、より一層の低ESL化が図られた積層型電子部品を提供することを目的とする。

#### [0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】請求項1による積層型電子部品は、誘電体層を積層して形成された誘電体素体と、誘電体素体内の同一平面内に相互に並んで延びるように配置されて電流が相互に逆方向に流れ得る少なくとも一対の内部電極と、誘電体素体の何れかの側面に向かって内部電極から引き出される引出部と、を有することを特徴とする。

【0008】請求項1に係る積層型電子部品によれば、 誘電体層を積層して形成された誘電体素体内の同一平面 内に、少なくとも一対の内部電極が相互に並んで延びる ように配置されている。また、誘電体素体の何れかの側 面に向かって引出部が内部電極から引き出されている。 つまり、本請求項に係る積層型電子部品は、誘電体素体 内の同一平面内に少なくとも一対の内部電極が相互に並んで配置されるので、この積層型電子部品への通電の際 に、これら内部電極間で電流が相互に逆方向に流れ得る ようになる。これに伴って、内部電極に流れる高周波電 流により発生する磁束が互いに打ち消し合うように相殺 され、積層型電子部品自体が持つ寄生インダクタンスを 少なくすることで、等価直列インダクタンスが低減され る。

【0009】請求項2に係る積層型電子部品によれば、

10

請求項1の積層型電子部品と同様の構成の他に、誘電体層で隔てられつつそれぞれ誘電体素体の厚み方向に内部電極が複数配置され、誘電体層を介して隣り合うこれら内部電極間で相互に逆向きに電流が流れ得るように、内部電極をそれぞれ配置したという構成を有している。従って、誘電体層を介して隣り合う上下の内部電極が、例えば相互に対向しつつ並列に配置されるコンデンサの電極とされ、これら内部電極間でも、電流の流れる方向が逆となるので、等価直列インダクタンスが一層低減されるようになる。

【0010】請求項3に係る積層型電子部品によれば、請求項1及び請求項2の積層型電子部品と同様の構成の他に、誘電体素体の何れかの側面に向かって引き出される引出部が複数有り、これらの引出部を介して複数の内部電極の何れかにそれぞれ接続される端子電極が、誘電体素体の同一の側面内に複数設けられ、同一の側面内で隣り合う端子電極同士が相互に異なる内部電極に接続されるという構成を有している。

【0011】従って、誘電体素体の同一の側面内で隣り合う端子電極同士が相互に異なる内部電極に接続されて 20 いるので、本請求項に係る積層型電子部品への通電の際に、隣り合う端子電極の極性が相互に異なって交互に正負極に順次なる形で、電流が流され得るようになる。この結果、複数の引出部でそれぞれ発生する磁束が相互に逆向きに引出部内に流れる電流によって互いに打ち消し合い、請求項1の等価直列インダクタンスを低減する効果が一層確実に生じるようになる。

#### [0012]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明に係る積層型電子部品の実施の形態を図面に基づき説明する。本発明の第1の実施の形態に係る積層型電子部品であるアレイ型の多端子型積層コンデンサ10を図1から図3に示す。これらの図に示すように、セラミックグリーンシートを複数枚積層した積層体を焼成することで得られた直方体状の焼結体である誘電体素体12を主要部として、多端子型積層コンデンサ10が構成されている。

【0013】図1に示すこの誘電体素体12内の所定の高さ位置には、それぞれ面状に形成された内部電極14及び内部電極15が、同一平面内で相互に並んで延びるように配置されており、誘電体素体12内において誘電40体層とされるセラミック層12Aを隔てたこれら内部電極14、15の下方の部分には、同じくそれぞれ面状に形成された内部電極16及び内部電極17が、同一平面内で相互に並んで延びるように配置されている。

【0014】つまり、セラミック層12Aで隔てられた内部電極14の直下には内部電極16が配置され、セラミック層12Aで隔てられた内部電極15の直下には内部電極17が配置されており、それぞれ誘電体素体12の厚み方向に内部電極が二枚づつ配置された形となっている。そして、同一面内の内部電極14と内部電極1550

との間及び、同じく同一面内の内部電極16と内部電極17との間には、それぞれスリット状の隙間が存在している。

【0015】また、図3に示すように、内部電極14の手前側からそれぞれ誘電体素体12の側面12Bに向かって電極が2箇所づつ引き出されることで、内部電極14に2つの引出部14Aが形成されており、内部電極15の奥側からそれぞれ誘電体素体12の側面12Bに向かって電極が2箇所づつ引き出されることで、内部電極15に2つの引出部15Aが形成されている。

【0016】さらに、内部電極16の手前側からそれぞれ誘電体素体12の側面12Bに向かって電極が2箇所づつ引き出されることで、内部電極16に2つの引出部16Aが形成されており、内部電極17の奥側からそれぞれ誘電体素体12の側面12Bに向かって電極が2箇所づつ引き出されることで、内部電極17に2つの引出部17Aが形成されている。

【0017】但し、内部電極16の2つの引出部16Aは、内部電極14の2つの引出部14Aと等間隔に配置されているものの引出し位置がずれており、また、内部電極17の2つの引出部17Aは、内部電極15の2つの引出部15Aと等間隔に配置されているものの引出し位置がずれていて、同一の側面12Bに向かって引き出される引出部同士は相互に重ならずに位置している。以上より、引出部14A~17Aまで2つづつの計8ヵ所の引出部分が相互に重ならない位置で内部電極14~17からそれぞれ引き出されている。

【0018】そして、内部電極14の引出部14A及び内部電極16の引出部16Aがこれら内部電極14、16の図3の手前側で相互に重ならずに位置しているのに伴って、誘電体素体12の手前側の側面12Bには、内部電極14の2つの引出部14Aにそれぞれ接続される2つの端子電極21及び、内部電極16の2つの引出部16Aにそれぞれ接続される2つの端子電極23が、図2に示すようにそれぞれ配置されている。従って、隣り合う端子電極21、23同士が相互に異なる内部電極14、16に順次接続される形で、これら端子電極21、23が誘電体素体12の手前側の側面12Bに配置されており、隣り合う端子電極21、23同士が相互に逆の極性で使用可能となる。

【0019】さらに、内部電極15の引出部15A及び内部電極17の引出部17Aがこれら内部電極15、17の図3の奥側で相互に重ならずに位置しているのに伴って、誘電体素体12の奥側の側面12Bには、内部電極15の2つの引出部15Aにそれぞれ接続される2つの端子電極22及び、内部電極17の2つの引出部17Aにそれぞれ接続される2つの端子電極24が、図2に示すようにそれぞれ配置されている。従って、隣り合う端子電極22、24同士が相互に異なる内部電極15、17に順次接続される形で、これら端子電極22、24

が誘電体素体12の奥側の側面12Bに配置されており、隣り合う端子電極22、24同士が相互に逆の極性で使用可能となる。

【0020】以上より、本実施の形態では、各内部電極 14~17がコンデンサの電極となり、側面12Bに配置された端子電極21~24の内の一つおきの端子電極 21、22が例えばCPUの電極に接続されると共に、一つおきの端子電極23、24が例えば接地側に接続されるように、これら隣り合う端子電極同士が相互に逆の 極性で使用されている。

【0021】そしてこのように使用される場合、これら一対の内部電極14、15間及び一対の内部電極16、17間で電流が相互に逆方向に流れるようになる。つまり、内部電極が延びる方向に電流が流れるが、図3の矢印で示すように内部電極14、16では右側に向かって電流が流れ、内部電極15、17では左側に向かって電流が流れるようになっている。

【0022】次に、本実施の形態に係る多端子型積層コンデンサ10の作用を説明する。セラミック等の誘電体層を積層して形成された誘電体素体12内の同一平面内に一対の内部電極14、15が相互に並んで延びるように配置されると共に、同じく一対の内部電極16、17が相互に並んで延びるように配置されている。さらに、誘電体素体12の側面12Bに向かってそれぞれ複数の引出部14A~17Aがこれら内部電極14~17から引き出されている。この為、セラミック層12Aを介して隣り合う上下の内部電極が、相互に対向しつつ並列に配置されるコンデンサの電極とされている。

【0023】さらに、2つづつの引出部14A、16Aを介して2つの内部電極14、16に個々に接続される計4個の端子電極21、23が、誘電体素体12の同の側面12B内に設けられている。また、2つづつの引出部15A、17Aを介して2つの内部電極15、17に個々に接続される計4個の端子電極22、24が、誘電体素体12の同一の側面12B内に設けられている。

【0024】つまり、本実施の形態に係る多端子型積層コンデンサ10では、誘電体素体12内の同一平面内に一対の内部電極14、15が相互に並んで配置されると共に、同じく同一平面内に一対の内部電極16、17が相互に並んで配置されている。そして、この多端子型積40層コンデンサ10への通電の際に、同一平面内の内部電極に同じ極性で電流を流すのに伴って、図3の矢印で示すようにこれら内部電極14、15間及び内部電極16、17間で電流が相互に逆方向に流れ得るようになる。以上より、内部電極14~17に流れる高周波電流によって、誘電体素体12内の同一平面内に位置する一対の内部電極でそれぞれ発生する磁束が互いに打ち消し合うように相殺されて、多端子型積層コンデンサ10自体が持つ寄生インダクタンスを少なくすることで、等価直列インダクタンスが低減される。50

【0025】さらに、本実施の形態に係る多端子型積層コンデンサ10では、誘電体素体12の同一の側面12B内で隣り合う端子電極同士が相互に異なる内部電極に接続されているので、通電の際に隣り合う端子電極の極性が相互に異なって交互に正負極に順次なる形で、電流が流れ得るようになる。この結果、複数の引出部14A~17Aでそれぞれ発生する磁束が相互に逆向きに引出部14A~17A内に流れる電流によって互いに打ち消し合い、等価直列インダクタンスを低減する効果が一層10高まるようになる。

【0026】次に、本発明に係る積層型電子部品の第2の実施の形態を図4から図6に基づき説明する。尚、第1の実施の形態で説明した部材と同一の部材には同一の符号を付して、重複した説明を省略する。図4に示すように本実施の形態の誘電体素体12内における所定の高さ位置には、それぞれ面状に形成された内部電極31及び内部電極32が、同一平面内で相互に並んで延びるように配置されており、誘電体素体12内においてセラミック層12Aを隔てたこれら内部電極31、32の下方の部分には、同じくそれぞれ面状に形成された内部電極33及び内部電極34が、同一平面内で相互に並んで延びるように配置されている。

【0027】さらに、セラミック層12Aを隔てたこれら内部電極33、34の下方の部分には、同じくそれぞれ面状に形成された内部電極35及び内部電極36が、同一平面内で相互に並んで延びるように配置されており、これら内部電極35、36の下方の部分には、同じくそれぞれ面状に形成された内部電極37及び内部電極38が、同一平面内で相互に並んで延びるように配置されている。つまり、本実施の形態では、2つづつの計8個の内部電極を有する構造になっている。

【0028】一方、図6に示すように、内部電極31の手前側の左端部から誘電体素体12の側面12Bに向かって電極が引き出されることで、内部電極31に1つの引出部31Aが形成されており、内部電極32の奥側の左寄りの部分から誘電体素体12の側面12Bに向かって電極が引き出されることで、内部電極32に1つの引出部32Aが形成されている。また、内部電極33の手前側の左寄りの部分から誘電体素体12の側面12Bに向かって電極が引き出されることで、内部電極33に1つの引出部33Aが形成されており、内部電極34の奥側の左端部から誘電体素体12の側面12Bに向かって電極が引き出されることで、内部電極34に1つの引出部34Aが形成されている。

【0029】他方、内部電極35の手前側の右寄りの部分から誘電体素体12の側面12Bに向かって電極が引き出されることで、内部電極35に1つの引出部35Aが形成されており、内部電極36の奥側の右端部から誘電体素体12の側面12Bに向かって電極が引き出されることで、内部電極36に1つの引出部36Aが形成さ

れている。また、内部電極37の手前側の右端部から誘電体素体12の側面12Bに向かって電極が引き出されることで、内部電極37に1つの引出部37Aが形成されており、内部電極38の奥側の右寄りの部分から誘電体素体12の側面12Bに向かって電極が引き出されることで、内部電極38に1つの引出部38Aが形成されている。

【0030】さらに、図5に示す誘電体素体12の手前側の側面12Bには、引出部31Aに接続される端子電極41、引出部33Aに接続される端子電極43、引出 10部35Aに接続される端子電極45及び、引出部37Aに接続される端子電極47が、左から順に配置されている。また、誘電体素体12の奥側の側面12Bには、引出部34Aに接続される端子電極44、引出部32Aに接続される端子電極42、引出部38Aに接続される端子電極48及び、引出部36Aに接続される端子電極46が、左から順に配置されている。

【0031】以上より、本実施の形態では、各内部電極31~38がコンデンサの電極となり、側面12Bに配置された端子電極41~48の内の一つおきの端子電極2041、45、44、48が例えばCPUの電極に接続されると共に、一つおきの端子電極42、46、43、47が例えば接地側に接続されるように、これら隣り合う端子電極同士が相互に逆の極性で使用される。

【0032】この結果、第1の実施の形態では同一平面内の内部電極同士は同極で使用される形になっていたが、本実施の形態では、同一平面内の内部電極同士は異極で使用される形になる。そしてこのように使用される場合、一対の内部電極31、32間、一対の内部電極33、34間、一対の内部電極35、36間及び、一対の内部電極37、38間で、電流が相互に逆方向に流れるようになる。

【0033】これに伴って、セラミック層12Aで隔てられつつそれぞれ誘電体素体12の手前側で厚み方向に沿って配置された内部電極31、33、35、37の内の一つおきの内部電極31、35が例えば+極になると同時に一つおきの内部電極33、37が例えばー極になるときには、図6の矢印で示す向きのように電流が流れることになる。

【0034】同様にセラミック層12Aで隔てられつつ 40 それぞれ誘電体素体12の奥側で厚み方向に沿って配置された内部電極32、34、36、38の内の一つおきの内部電極34、38が例えば+極になると同時に一つおきの内部電極32、36が例えば-極になるときには、図6の矢印で示す向きのように電流が流れることになる。つまり、本実施の形態では、セラミック層12Aを介して隣り合う上下の内部電極間においても相互に逆向きに電流が流れる形になっている。

【0035】以上の結果、内部電極31~38に流れる 高周波電流によって、誘電体素体12内の同一平面内に 50 一対の内部電極に発生する磁束が互いに打ち消し合うように相殺されるだけでなく、セラミック層 1 2 Aを介して隣り合う上下の内部電極間でも、電流の流れる方向が相互に逆となるので、磁束が互いに打ち消し合うように相殺されて、多端子型積層コンデンサ1 0 自体が持つ寄生インダクタンスを少なくすることで、等価直列インダクタンスがより一層低減される。

【0036】さらに、本実施の形態に係る多端子型積層コンデンサ10でも、誘電体素体12の同一の側面12B内で隣り合う端子電極同士が相互に異なる内部電極に接続されているので、複数の引出部31A~38Aでそれぞれ発生する磁束が相互に逆向きに引出部31A~38A内に流れる電流によって互いに打ち消し合って、等価直列インダクタンスが低減される。

【0037】次に、本発明に係る積層型電子部品の第3の実施の形態を図7及び図8に基づき説明する。尚、第1の実施の形態及び第2の実施の形態で説明した部材と同一の部材には同一の符号を付して、重複した説明を省略する。図8に示すように本実施の形態では、第2の実施の形態の内部電極31から内部電極38までの8つの内部電極が順序が異なるものの同様に配置されている。また、内部電極33、34の上側に相互に並んで延びるように内部電極51、52が配置されており、内部電極37、38の下側に相互に並んで延びるように内部電極53、54が配置されていて、計12個の内部電極を有する構造になっている。

【0038】そして、内部電極52には、左側に引き出される引出部52Aが形成されていて、これに対応して図7に示す誘電体素体12の左側の側面12Cには、この引出部52Aに接続される端子電極55が配置されている。また、内部電極51には、手前側の左端部から誘電体素体12の側面12Bに向かって引き出される引出部51Aが形成されていて、これに対応して図7に示す誘電体素体12の手前側の側面12Bで、この引出部51Aが端子電極41に接続されている。

【0039】さらに、内部電極53には、右側に引き出される引出部53Aが形成されていて、これに対応して図7に示す誘電体素体12の右側の側面12Cには、この引出部53Aに接続される端子電極56が配置されている。また、内部電極54には、奥側の右端部から誘電体素体12の側面12Bに向かって引き出される引出部54Aが形成されていて、これに対応して図7に示す誘電体素体12の奥側の側面12Bで、この引出部54Aが端子電極46に接続されている。そして、これら内部電極51と内部電極52の間及び、内部電極53と内部電極54の間には、直線状の隙間がそれぞれ形成されている。

【0040】従って、本実施の形態も第1の実施の形態 及び第2の実施の形態と同様に等価直列インダクタンス が低減される作用を奏するが、内部電極の枚数が多い分

だけ静電容量が大きくなると共に、左右の側面12Cを 利用することで、更に多くの端子電極を配置できるよう になって省スペース化が図られることになる。

【0041】次に、本発明に係る積層型電子部品の第4 の実施の形態を図9に基づき説明する。尚、第1の実施 の形態及び第2の実施の形態で説明した部材と同一の部 材には同一の符号を付して、重複した説明を省略する。 図9に示すように本実施の形態では、第2の実施の形態 と同様に内部電極31~38までの8個の内部電極を有 しているが、内部電極32、34、36、38の引出部 10 の位置が第2の実施の形態と異なっている。

【0042】つまり、内部電極32の引出部32Aは、 内部電極31の引出部31Aの位置に合わせるように、 奥側の左端部から誘電体素体12の側面12Bに向かっ て引き出されており、内部電極34の引出部34Aは、 内部電極33の引出部33Aの位置に合わせるように、 奥側の左寄りの部分から誘電体素体12の側面12Bに 向かって引き出されている。また、内部電極36の引出 部36Aは、内部電極35の引出部35Aの位置に合わ せるように、奥側の右寄りの部分から誘電体素体12の 20 側面12Bに向かって引き出されており、内部電極38 の引出部38Aは、内部電極37の引出部37Aの位置 に合わせるように、奥側の右端部から誘電体素体12の 側面12Bに向かって引き出されている。

【0043】そして、誘電体素体12の手前側及び奥側 の側面12Bには、これら内部電極31~38の引出部 31A~38Aにそれぞれ接続される8つの端子電極 が、それぞれ配置されることになる。従って、これら端 子電極は、誘電体素体12の同一の側面12B内に複数 設けられているものの、同一の側面12B内で隣り合う 端子電極同士が相互に異なる内部電極31~38に接続 されることになる。以上の構造より、本実施の形態も第 1の実施の形態及び第2の実施の形態と同様に等価直列 インダクタンスが低減される作用を奏することになる。

【0044】次に、本発明に係る積層型電子部品の第5 の実施の形態を図10に基づき説明する。尚、第1の実 施の形態及び第2の実施の形態で説明した部材と同一の 部材には同一の符号を付して、重複した説明を省略す る。図10に示すように本実施の形態では、第2の実施 の形態と同様に、内部電極31~38までの8個の内部 40 電極を有しているが、内部電極33、34、37、38 がそれぞれクランク状に形成されている点が第2の実施 の形態と異なっている。

【0045】そして、誘電体素体12の手前側の側面1 2 Bに向かって延びる引出部が、内部電極31の引出部 31A、内部電極33の引出部33A、内部電極37の 引出部37A及び、内部電極35の引出部35Aの順番 で、左から順に配置されている。また、誘電体素体12 の奥側の側面12Bに向かって延びる引出部が、内部電 極32の引出部32A、内部電極34の引出部34A、

10 内部電極38の引出部38A及び、内部電極36の引出 部36Aの順番で、右から順に配置されている。

【0046】さらに、誘電体素体12の手前側及び奥側 の側面12Bには、これら内部電極31~38の引出部 31A~38Aにそれぞれ接続される8つの端子電極 が、それぞれ配置されることになる。従って、これら端 子電極は、誘電体素体12の同一の側面12B内に複数 設けられているものの、同一の側面12B内で隣り合う 端子電極同士が相互に異なる内部電極に接続されること になる。以上の構造より、本実施の形態も第1の実施の 形態及び第2の実施の形態と同様に等価直列インダクタ ンスが低減される作用を奏することになる。

【0047】次に、実施の形態に係る多端子型積層コン デンサ10と他のコンデンサとの間での等価直列インダ クタンス値を比較する試験を行った結果を下記に示す。 尚、ここで比較される他のコンデンサとして、低ESL 化された多端子型積層コンデンサである図11及び図1 2に示す従来例のコンデンサを試験した。これに対し て、実施の形態に係る多端子型積層コンデンサ10とし て、第1実施の形態のものを試験した。尚、試験に用い た各コンデンサは例えば3216タイプで静電容量が1 μ Γ とされるものである。ここで3216タイプとは、 縦が3.2mmで横が1.6mmの大きさのものを言 う。

【0048】この試験の結果、従来例の等価直列インダ クタンスは105pHであるのに対して、第1の実施の 形態に係る多端子型積層コンデンサ10の等価直列イン ダクタンスは76 p H であった。つまり、実施の形態の 多端子型積層コンデンサ10の等価直列インダクタンス が従来例のコンデンサに比較して明らかに小さくなった ことが確認された。

【0049】尚、上記実施の形態に係る多端子型積層コ ンデンサ10では、同一の面内に一対の内部電極を有す る構造としたが、同一の面内における内部電極の枚数は これらの枚数に限定されず、さらに多くの枚数としても 良い。

#### [0050]

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、より一層の低ESL化 が図られた積層型電子部品を提供することが可能とな る。

#### 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の第1の実施の形態に係る多端子型積層 コンデンサを示す断面図であって、図2の1-1矢視線 断面に対応する図である。

【図2】本発明の第1の実施の形態に係る多端子型積層 コンデンサを示す斜視図である。

【図3】第1の実施の形態の多端子型積層コンデンサの 内部電極の構造を示す分解斜視図である。

【図4】本発明の第2の実施の形態に係る多端子型積層 コンデンサを示す断面図であって、図5の4-4矢視線

12

断面に対応する図である。

【図5】本発明の第2の実施の形態に係る多端子型積層 コンデンサを示す斜視図である。

11

【図 6】第2の実施の形態の多端子型積層コンデンサの内部電極の構造を示す分解斜視図である。

【図7】本発明の第3の実施の形態に係る多端子型積層 コンデンサを示す斜視図である。

【図8】第3の実施の形態の多端子型積層コンデンサの内部電極の構造を示す分解斜視図である。

【図9】第4の実施の形態の多端子型積層コンデンサの 10 内部電極の構造を示す分解斜視図である。

【図10】第5の実施の形態の多端子型積層コンデンサ

の内部電極の構造を示す分解斜視図である。

【図11】従来例の多端子型積層コンデンサを示す斜視 図である。

【図12】従来例の多端子型積層コンデンサの分解斜視 図である。

#### 【符号の説明】

10 多端子型積層コンデンサ

12 誘電体素体

12A セラミック層

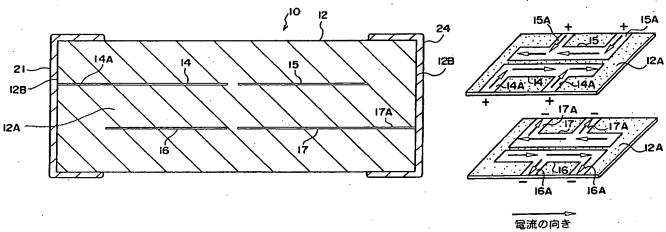
14、15、16、17 内部電極

14A、15A、16A、17A 引出部

21、22、23、24 端子電極

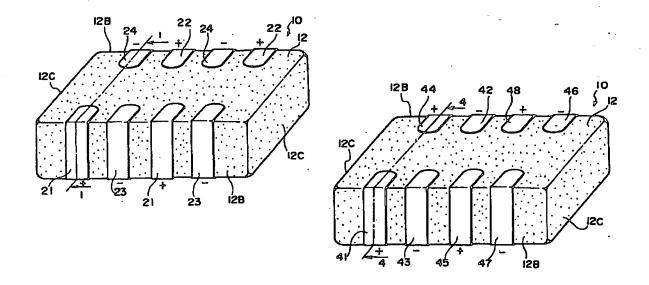
【図1】

【図3】

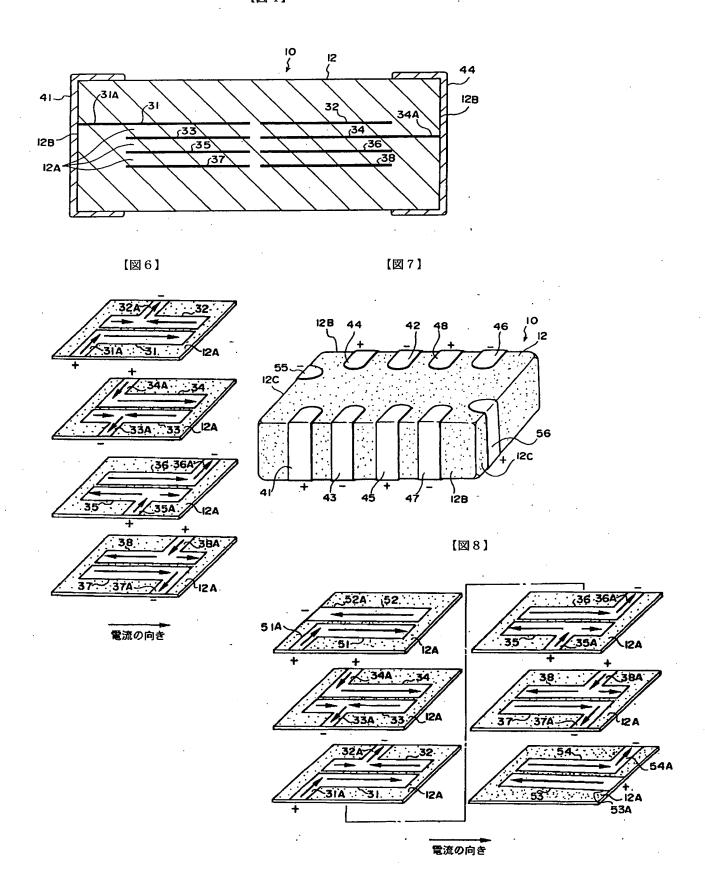


【図2】

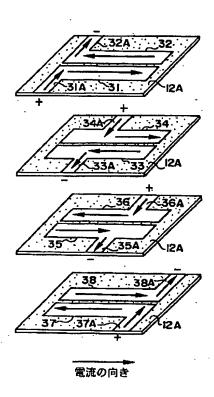
【図5】



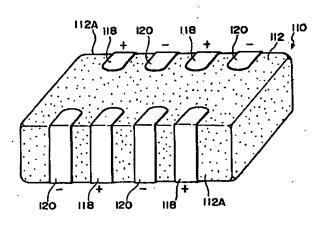
【図4】



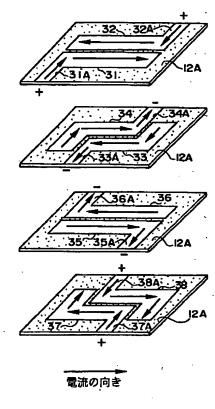
【図9】



【図11】



[図10]



[図12]

